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THE STORY TELLER.

[From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.]

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD PHYSICIAN, OUT OF PRACTICE.

BY P. S. RUTER.

MARY LANDON.

LEAF I.

OLD MAIDS.—THE HEROINE, ETC.

I have always had a partiality for old maids. Why they, as a class, are so uniformly and so much misrepresented, I never could understand. They are generally accomplished, always neat, and you never saw one not possessed of judgment, information and experience. Their excellencies are still their own, while their defects are of their position, which being unnatural, is calculated to foster and develop faults rather than virtues. During a life of some observation, I have seen but two or three old maids that I did not think better fitted to become wives and better qualified to make good wives, than one-half the married women I have known.

With them, the great struggle of good and evil that must, at some period of life, take place in the bosoms of us all, the great contest between what James calls "the tenants of the heart," so trying and terrible, yet so indispensable to that attainment of mental and moral discipline which is the great object of existence here; with them, all this takes place alone. The repentence for error encouraged, the resolution of improvement untroubled, the triumph of self-conquest unshaken by the sweet voice of human sympathy, by night or any save conscience and God.

That the result leaves them generally or even frequently more than ordinarily ill-humored, fretful, incapable of or unfit for the amenities of domestic life, is entirely denied. And if, once in while, there be produced the slightest discoverable dash of sorness in the disposition, or a barely perceptible aroma of acidity in the temper, it is only just enough to make of life's often insipid cup, a good palatable lemonade.

Nor am I unsatisfied in my admiration of the class, as I may be singular in the expression of that admiration. I wonder to how many of the bladders of old maids it has occurred to notice that Sir Walter Scott, confoundedly the best delineator of woman that has written in England, has made his three most admired and most admirable female characters, viz: Flora McIvor, Minna Troll, and Rebecca the Jewess, live and die in the "untrammeled freedom of single blessedness." My penchant for old maids arises not so much from peculiarity as from principle. I wish the class were a more numerous one, or rather, I wish for the happiness of all concerned, that our married women would or had put off the assumption of duties, for which so many of them are totally unfit, till an old manly period of life.

These remarks of mine may be to little purpose, and in truth I scarcely expect by a few sentences or sentiments, however just, to remove either mankind or woman-kind out of a prejudice so old, so unjust, and therefore (the strength of a prejudice always being in direct ratio to its injustice) so established. But I should have neither doubt of success nor fear of failure, could I only present to the eyes of my readers, as an argument in behalf of old maids, Mary Landon, as she was at twenty-four. I must introduce her at a much earlier period of her life, since the present sketch commences when she was but seventeen; and even at that early age, when her person could possess little of the rich and rounded completeness of match-making mothers, with nubile daughters, arose from one of those early disappointments, so apt to embitter the whole after existence of a sensitive man or woman; producing a callousness of heart, for which the author of *Falkland*, in his beautifully expressive words, resigns as a reason "that we cannot re-illumine ashes." A young girl, rather befooled by the illusory and majestic of figure she had also more dignity of person and more steeliness and even sternness of judgment.

Her temperament puzzled you, for while the rather light hair and clear dazzling complexion marked the lypathic; the color of her eyes, lashes and brows, darker than the hair, (a very unusual contrast, and found in no other person that I have seen or heard of, save Gen. Alexander Hamilton,) rather befooled the illusory and majestic of figure she had also more dignity of person and more steeliness and even sternness of judgment.

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LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.

The Washington Union publishes a letter from Senator Cass, of Michigan, the publicity of which was solicited by Messrs. Thompson, Fetherston, Sawyer, Turner, Wick, Roberson, Footh, Cobb, Venable, and Dickinson, members of Congress. The following is the substance of the letter:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter, and answer it as frankly as it is written.

You ask me whether I am in favor of the acquisition of Mexican territory, and what are my sentiments in regard to the Wilmot proviso.

I have so often and so explicitly stated my views of the first question, in the Senate, that it seems almost unnecessary to repeat them here. As you request it however, I shall briefly give them.

I think, then, that no peace should be granted to Mexico, till a reasonable indemnity is obtained for the injuries which she has done us. The territorial extent of this indemnity is, in the first instance, a subject of executive consideration. There the constitution has placed it, and there I am willing to leave it; not only because I have full confidence in its judicious exercise, but because, in the every-varying circumstances of a war, it would be indiscreet, by a public declaration, to commit the country to any line of indemnity, which might otherwise be enlarged as the obstinate injustice of the enemy prolongs the contest, with its loss of blood and treasure.

It appears to me that the kind of metaphysical magnanimity, which would reject all indemnity at the close of a bloody and expensive war, brought on a direct attack upon our troops by the enemy, preceded by a succession of unjust acts for a series of years, is as unworthy of the age in which we live as it is revolting to the common sense and practice of mankind. It would conduce, but little to our future security, or indeed, to our present reputation, to declare that we repudiate all expectation of compensation from the Mexican government, and are fighting, not for any practical result, but from some vague, perhaps philanthropic object, which escapes my penetration, and must be defined by those who assume this new principle of national intercommunication. All wars are to be deprecated, as well by the statesman, as by the philanthropist. They are great evils; but there are greater evils than these, and submission to injustice among them. The nation which should refuse to defend its rights and its honor when assailed, would soon have neither to defend, nor to drive to war, it is not by professions of disinterestedness & declarations of magnanimity that its rational objects can be best obtained, or other nations taught a lesson of forbearance—the strongest security for permanent peace. We are at war with Mexico, and its vigorous prosecution is the surest means of its speedy termination, and ample indemnity the surest guarantee against the recurrence of such injustice as provoked it.

The Wilmot proviso has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject—in my own as well as others; and that doubts are resolving themselves into convictions, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the national legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local governments.

The whole subject is a comprehensive one, and fruitful of important consequences. It would be ill-timed to discuss it here. I shall not assume that responsible task, but shall confine myself to such general views, as are necessary to the fair exhibition of my opinion.

Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the constitution. Because,

1. I do not see in the constitution any grant of the requisite power to congress; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precedent beyond its necessity—the establishment of territorial governments when needed—leaving to the inhabitants all the rights compatible with the relations they bear to the confederacy.

2. Because I believe this measure, if adopted, would weaken if not impair, the union of the states, and would sow the seeds of future discord which would grow up and ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity.

3. Because I believe a general conviction that such proposition would succeed, would lead to an immediate withholding of the supplies, and thus to a dishonorable termination of the war. I think no dispassionate observer at the present of government can doubt this result.

4. If, however, in this I am under some in the practical operation of this restriction, if adopted by congress, upon a treaty of peace making any acquisition of Mexican territory. Such a treaty would be rejected just as certainly as presented to the Senate. More than one-third of that body would vote against it, viewing such a principle as an ex-clusion of the citizens of slave-holding states from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure and exertions of all, and which should be common to all. I am repeating, and which advancing now defending these views. That branch of the subject does not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to seek it.

In this aspect of the matter the people of the United States must choose between this restriction and the extinction of their territorial limits. They cannot have both; and which they will, surrender must depend upon their representation, and then, if these fail them, upon themselves.

But after all it seems to be generally agreed, that this restriction if carried into effect, could

not operate upon any state to be acquired from newly acquired territory. The well known attributes of sovereignty, recognized by us as belonging to the state governments, would sweep before them any such barrier, and would leave the people to express and exert their will at pleasure. Is the object, then, of temporary exclusion for so short a period as the duration of a territorial government, worth the price at which it would be purchased? worth the discord it would engender, the trial to which it would expose our Union, and the evils that would be the certain consequence, let that trial result as it might? As to the course which has been initiated, rather than proposed, of engraving such a restriction upon any treaty of acquisition, I presume myself that we could find but little favor in any portion of this country. Such an arrangement would render Mexico a party having a right to interfere in our internal institutions in questions left to the constitution to the state governments, and would inflict a serious blow upon our fundamental principles. Few, indeed, I trust, there are among us who would thus grant to a foreign power the right to inquire into the constitution and conduct of the sovereign states of this Union; and if there are any, I am not among them and never shall be.

To the people of this country, under God, now and hereafter are its destinies committed, and we want no foreign power to interrogate us, treaty in hand and to say, why have you done this, or why have you left that undone? Our own dignity and the principles of national independence unite to repel such a proposition.

But there is another important consideration, which ought not to be lost sight of, in the investigation of this subject. The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery. Whether its sphere stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one of the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers will be spread over greater territory; and so far as compression with less abundance of the necessities of life is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a larger space to occupy.

I say this in the event of the extension of slavery over any new acquisition. But can it go there? This may well be doubted. All the descriptions which reach us of the condition of the California and of New Mexico, to the acquisition of our efforts seem at present directed, in representing those countries as agricultural regions, similar in their products to our middle states, and generally fit for the production of the great staples, which can alone render slave labor valuable.

If we are not grossly deceived—and it is difficult to conceive how we can be—the inhabitants of those regions, whether they depend upon their ploughs or their herds, cannot be slaves. Involuntary labor can only be profitable when employed in the production of any favored articles confined by nature to special districts, and paying larger returns than usual agricultural products spread over more considerable portions of the earth. * * * *

It argues well for the permanence of our confederation, that during more than half a century which has elapsed since the establishment of this government, many serious questions, some of the highest importance, have agitated the public mind, and more than once threatened the gravest consequences; but that they have all in succession passed away, leaving our institutions unscathed, and our country advancing in numbers, power and wealth, and in all the other elements of national prosperity, with a rapidity unknown in ancient or modern days. In times of political excitement, when difficult and delicate questions present themselves, as for solution, there is one aim of safety for us, and that is, an honest appeal to the fundamental principles of our Union, and a stern determination to abide their dictates. This course of procedure has earned us, in safety through many a troublous, and I trust, will carry us through many more, should many more be destined to us all. The Wilmot proviso seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a station of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union as such, and to transfer it to another created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject matter involved in the issue. By going back to our true principles we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave the people, who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility, and let it be our own manner, and we shall render our other relations to the principles of our government, and furnish another guarantee for its permanence and prosperity.

I am, dear sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston Monday evening, 4th inst. The news the brings is not very important, though a considerable number of additional failures are reported in England. The feeling in the commercial community is some little.

Flour had advanced one shilling, and cotton had declined.

The Bank of England has repudiated its vaults with £11,000,000.

Lord John Russell has moved in parliament to remove the still remaining bigotry of the Jews, by allowing them a seat in parliament.

The Irish Arms bill will doubtless become a law in a few days.

The president of the board of trade, on the 6th ult., in reply to a question put to him, intimated that it was not the intention of government to propose further suspension of the corn laws.

This is one of some importance at the present time.

This "public" of whom we have been speaking has, for a long time, had the upper hand of me.

on grain will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Peel's Act of 1846.

Father Matthew will sail for the United States in April.

FRANCE. The health of the king has of late declined.

The Sickle states that a secret agreement had been entered into between M. Guizot and Prince Metternich, by which France was to station forty thousand men on the frontier of Switzerland, and Austria was to concentrate in the Vorarlberg, and other adjoining provinces, a force of eighty thousand men.

SWITZERLAND. On the 2d ult., the Diet decreed that the seven cantons of the league should be held accountable for all the expenses of the war. The first instalment of one million francs, was to be lodged in the federal coffers before the 20th December; and the cantons were to be occupied until they should have satisfied all the engagements imposed upon them by the Diet.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY 11, 1848.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

MR. PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion upon all subjects upon which it is well informed, may always be relied upon with safety; but when ignorant of facts, in character with the above named Gentleman, a kind of counterfeit, false or prejudiced opinion, it should never be trusted. It is of all things the most fluctuating and fickle as it is represented by those who assume to be its interpreters and expositors, and it is of the last importance, that it should be properly nurtured and independently reflected. Many a theory, now universally admitted to be true, was at first strongly opposed by public opinion. Public opinion left untrammelled and unprejudiced, to investigate the justly celebrated Levi Hubbard, late of this town, and among other things, it declares him a "unswerving Whig."

"Public Opinion." The Gentleman alluded to at the head of this article, is the great bugbear used by modern nurses and diuines, alias, a large number of servile and cowardly editors, politicians, and sectarians, to frighten grovelling children. And by using it, is humiliating to acknowledge, too often succeed in effecting their purpose. The prominent weakness among us at the present day, are first, a lack of moral courage, and secondly, a lack of confidence in the power of truth. Men are afraid to advocate new doctrines, not because they are not true, nor because they would not be adopted if once established; but because "public opinion" is against them. What an argument is this, "Public opinion" against them? Why, that is the very reason that the doctrine should be advocated, if they are true. The fact that public opinion is against the truth, proves that public opinion ought to be charged.

But the coward reasons differently.

He says, that because "public opinion" is not ripe for a subject,

or is opposed to the truth, the truth should not be uttered.

He will not oppose it, but he loses the sole of a gallon of molasses or a pair of stockings; the filling of a writ; the income of a man such as Gen. Hubbard.

and afterwards remained with the party that supported Adams in opposition to Gen. Jackson, though from this time he took little part in political matters.

Mr. Drew has taken an honest stand in favor of his country since the Mexican war commenced, and for this we thank him; but he must not seek to add to his graduate honors by associating himself in his dried a year, paid quarterly."

THE GOSPEL BANNER NOT QUITE RIGHT.

A few weeks since a very good letter appeared in the Norway Advertiser, giving some account of the history and character of the justly celebrated Levi Hubbard, late of this town, and among other things, it declares

Gen. Hubbard "an unwavering Whig."

Whereupon Mr. Drew, of the Banner, says—

"This is an error—he was an old fashioned Federalist."

Now if friend Drew had substituted

Federalist, or Jeffersonian Democrat, for

Federalists, he would have come nearer the truth.

Hamilton and Adams were old fashioned Federalists.

They doubted the capacity of

the people for self-government, and consequently were in favor of what was called a strong government; the f—r must govern the n—y.

Mr. Drew, we believe, claims the honor of being a graduate of this school; but Gen. Hubbard was a graduate of the old fashioned Republican school, and remained with the Democratic party till near the close of his life.

He was one of the Electors chosen by the Republicans, favorable to J. Q. Adams for President, and supposing him a Republican of the Jeffersonian school, was favorable to his re-election,

and afterwards remained with the party that

supported Adams in opposition to Gen. Jackson,

though from this time he took little part in political matters.

Mr. Drew has taken an honest stand in favor of his country since the Mexican war commenced, and for this we thank him; but he must not seek to add to his graduate honors by associating himself in his dried a year, paid quarterly."

DEFINING A POSITION.

An elderly maiden lady, with a pride above being dependent upon

a wealthier relation, retired daily to her chamber to pray for a "comfortable competency," which she always explained in these words with a more elevated voice: "And lest, O! Lord, thou shouldest not understand what I mean, four hundred a year, a benefit themselves, makes us desirous of advertising all these who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary diseases, to avail themselves of it.

We have too much confidence in Mr. Fowler, the proprietor, believe he would thrust this or any other article upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy.

Consequently, as they are in part protection against every malady, a single 25 cent box of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and are, therefore, not only a cure for the

gout, rheumatism, dysentery, and other disorders of the intestines, but are certain to drive pain or distress of every description from the body.

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COUNTY TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

County of Oxford in account with Nathan M. Marble, Treasurer of said County.

Dr.	Cr.
To amount paid on Jury Bills,	\$1105 58
To amount of S. J. Court orders redeemed,	270 10
To amount of Western District Court orders redeemed,	751 31
To amount of County Commissioners' Court orders redeemed,	3977 50
To amount paid on Constable's Bills,	181 50
To amount paid Job Prince, Judge of Probate—Salary,	200 00
To amount paid Geo. K. Shaw, Reg. of Probate—Salary,	350 00
To amount paid James Buchanan on Surplus Revenue,	16 00
To amount paid Alfred Andrews on Probate—Salary,	240 00
To amount paid G. G. Waterhouse, by order of County Agent,	13 74
To amount paid for postage,	1 25
To amount of Oxford outstanding against the County,	1411 76
To amount due to Law Library,	214 00
To amount due on Plantations on School Fund,	52 68
To amount due on Constable's Bills,	31 50
To amount due on County Treasurer's Salary from Dec. 22, 1846, to January 1, 1848,	179 60
	\$12221 45
	\$9062 43
	Available funds in the Treasury
	January 1st, 1848,
	\$150 02
	NATHAN M. MARBLE, TREASURER.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, DR.

For services as County Commissioner.

Dec. 23, 1846—To extra travel from Paris through Dixfield to Gilhead, on petition of I. N. Stanley & others, 27 miles,	\$2 70
Locating one day on said petition,	2 50
May 3, 1847—To amount paid for measuring roads,	60
Travel from Gilhead to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, 95 miles,	9 50
Five days attendance on said petition,	12 50
Paid for Ferriage, 20 cents—do. for Postage, 15 cents,	35
	\$18 15

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, DR.

For services as County Commissioner.

Dec. 25, 1846—To travel from Paris to Dixfield and back to Paris on petition of I. N. Stanley & others, fifty miles,	\$5 00
One day locating on said petition,	2 50
Travel from Porter to Denmark and from Denmark to Porter, on petition of James Walker & others, thirty-four miles,	3 40
Five days locating on said petition,	12 50
Paid for Stationery,	2 00
" H. Pearson for measuring chain,	1 25
" For Compass Staff,	2 25
Four days locating on petition of R. Clay & others, not charged in my account at the last December Term,	10 00
	\$60 94

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, DR.

For services as County Commissioner.

May 3, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, one hundred and forty-four miles,	\$14 40
Five days locating on said petition,	12 50
Ferriage, 25 cents—Postage, 15 cents,	40
	\$27 30

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, DR.

For services as County Commissioner.

June 1, 1847—To travel from Gilhead to Jay and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of R. Wright & others,	\$10 00
Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition,	5 00
Ferriage, twenty-five cents,	25
Travel from Gilhead to Rumford, twenty-five miles, on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford,	2 40
Seven days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition, and to paid for ferriage, twenty cents.	17 70

July 7, " " Travel from Paris to Albany and from Stoneham to Gilhead, fifty miles, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham,	5 00
Four days viewing and hearing parties on said petition,	10 00
Ferriage, twelve cents,	12
	\$50 47

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, DR.

For services as County Commissioner.

June 1, 1847—To travel from Porter to Jay and returning, 150 miles, on petition of R. Wright & others—Ferriage, twenty-two cents,	17 22
Two days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition,	5 00
Ferriage, twenty-five cents,	25
Travel from Gilhead to Rumford, seventy miles, on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford,	2 40
Seven days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition, and to paid for ferriage, twenty cents.	17 70

July 7, " " Travel from Paris to Albany and from Stoneham to Gilhead, fifty miles, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham,	5 00
Four days viewing and hearing parties on said petition,	10 00
Travel from Stoneham to Roxbury, fifty miles,	10 00
Ferriage, twelve cents,	12
	\$50 47

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, DR.

For services as County Commissioner.

June 3d, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Jay and back on petition of R. Wright and others, fifty miles,	5 00
Two days locating, &c., on the above petition,	3 00
Travel from Roxbury to Rumford and back on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, forty miles,	4 00
Five days locating on said petition,	12 50
	\$50 47

July 7, " " Travel from Paris to Albany, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham, twenty miles,	2 00
Four days viewing on said petition,	10 00
Travel from Stoneham to Roxbury, fifty miles,	10 00
Ferriage, twelve cents,	12
	\$50 47

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, DR.

For services as County Commissioner.

Sept. 21, 1847—To travel from Gilhead to Selago and returning on petition of Committee of Sebago, one hundred miles,	10 00
Two days viewing and hearing parties on same,	5 00
Ferriage, twenty cents,	20
Travel from Gilhead to Byron and back, one hundred miles,	10 00
Six days viewing, hearing and locating,	50
Travel from Gilhead to Brownfield and back on petition of S. C. Merrill & others, one hundred miles,	10 00
Five days viewing, hearing and locating on same,	50
Ferriage, twenty cents,	20
Travel from my house in Gilhead to Moses Mason's in Gilhead, and back, on petition of Moses Mason & others, fifteen miles,	10 00
Five days viewing, hearing and locating on same,	50
Paid for ferriage, twenty cents,	20
Travel from Gilhead to Dixfield and back on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, eighty-eight miles,	10 00
Three days viewing and hearing on same,	50
Ferriage, twenty cents,	20
Travel from Gilhead to Rumford and back on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, forty-eight miles,	10 00
One day attendance on same,	5 00
Ferriage, sixteen cents,	20
Travel from Gilhead to Rumford and from Hallowell to Dixfield, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, sixty miles,	10 00
Ten days viewing on said petition,	50
Paid for ferriage, thirty cents,	30
Five and 1/2 days locating on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others,	10 75

Oct. 11, " " Travel from Gilhead to Lovell, on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, fifteen miles,	10 00
Terms made known at the time of sale.	10 00
WHITMORE W. BOWKER,	12 50
Adm't on said estate.	Paris, January 4, 1848.
	3w36

Dec. 1, 1847—Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford, twenty miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, Ferriage, twelve cents,	2 00
Seven and one half days locating on said petition,	18 25
Travel from Rumford to Gilhead, twenty-four miles,	2 40
Ferriage, eight cents,	8
Travel from Gilhead to Wayne and back on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, one hundred and thirty miles,	13 00
Six days hearing on said petition,	15 00
Paid for ferriage, thirty cents,	30
	\$197 26

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, DR.

For services as County Commissioner.

Sept. 14, 1847—To travel from Porter to Selago and back on petition of Committee of Selago, forty miles,	4

POETRY.

THE YOUNG FARMER'S SONG.

I have no sparkling gems, love,
To bind around thy brow—
I cannot bid my heart to thine
In a golden channel flow,
And didst thou ask for these, love,
How bitter were my part,
For the only wealth my pride can boast,
Is a true and loving heart.

A true and loving heart, love,
I know 'tis little worth,
For men forget that hearts in Heaven
Are jewels in the earth.

But still 'tis all I have, love;
And thou dost ask no more;
For having this, what's say men,
Thou knowest I am not poor.

Thou knowest I am poor, love,
My hands disdain not toil—
I fight the daily fight of man,
With the stern, rebellious soil.

And as I say I resp, love,
My just and equal part;
And though I have not gold or gems,
I've a true and loving heart.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

BY MISS PHINEE CAREY.

Did we think of the light and the sunshine
Of the blessings left us still,
When we sit and ponder darkly
And blindly over life's ills;
How should we dispel the shadows
Of still and deep despair,
And lessen the wail of anguish
Which every heart must bear?

The clouds may rest on the present,
And sorrow on the days that are gone;
But no night is so utterly cheerless,
That we may not look for the dawn;
And there is no human being
With so wholly dark a lot,
But the heart by turning the picture
May find some sunny spot;

For, as in the days of winter,
When the snowdrifts whiten the hill,
Some birds in the air will flutter,
And warble to cheer us still;
So, if we would hark to the music,
Some hope with a starry wing,
In the days of our darkest sorrow,
Will sit in the heart and sing.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MUNGOOZE AND COBRA CAPELO.

Being desirous of seeing a combat between a snake and its inveterate enemy, the mungooze, an animal similar to the cobra-cobra of Egypt, I requested the charmer to exhibit a fight of this kind. He instantly consented, as every one of these men carry not only snakes, but mungoozes with them, and led us out into the compound—the field attached to almost every house in the caisson. Having expressed our fears lest any one of the party might be injured by the reptile, he proposed that the exhibition should take place under an enormous pheasant coop of worked wire which was lying unused in the court yard. This arrangement was agreed to, and, at our suggestion, the snake first taken in the morning was selected for the encounter—the mouth of the vessel in which he was enclosed was placed under the edge of the coop, and the covering suddenly withdrawn. In a moment after the cobra capello darted out. The kedge-pan was then taken away, and the edges of the pheasant let down. During two or three minutes the monster poked his nose all around the enclosure evidently wishing to escape; but finding this impossible, he quietly coiled himself up, freeing, however his magnificent head from the folds, and remained in a sort of listening attitude. Presently the man produced the mungooze, and let him in to his adversary. Never was I more surprised. This was the first time I had seen one. I had expected to behold a somewhat powerful opponent. Never could I have supposed that so small an animal I would have dared to cope with serpents of the largest and deadliest kind; such, however was the case. The little creature who now scurried round the edge of the coop, was about half as large again as an English rat, of a mouse-like color, with small red eyes, and would have been a very ugly animal had it not been for its tail which was long and bushy, in circumference near the centre almost as large as the little body to which it was attached. For a time the mungooze ran about without going directly up to the snake, which, however, being provoked, its tormentor on its first entrance had prepared to give battle. Suddenly the tiny creature, which seemed to be a little more than a mouthful to its adversary, saw the snake, and without hesitation, ran up to it. So apparently unequal a combat I never beheld. The cobra capello had reared itself, and spread out its hood—a sort of fleshy cap it inflates when irritated, and which has given rise to its designation. The marks round its eyes resembled a pair spectacles. Its marble stained scales seemed all alive, as it raised itself some three feet high to meet the attack of the little savage whose fiery eyes seemed suddenly to glow like red hot embers as rushed towards its mighty enemy and bit it. The snake darted at it, squeezed it, inflicted its dreadful wound, and then threw itself back. The mungooze was evidently disabled. Faint and almost dying, it retreated. Many of us fancied the battle over, and regarded the tiny combat of the courageous little beast. After limping about for some time and even lying down with exhaustion, the mungooze began to pace its nose on the grass. What it swallowed none but ever been able to trace, though afterwards have been offered for its discovery. What

the herb is the little animal partakes of man can tell, but certainly its effects are miraculous; for no sooner did the creature imbibe the sought-for antidote, than it suddenly recovered its pristine strength, and again attacked the serpent. The scene was re-enacted no less than seven times, each time the cobra appearing weaker and weaker, till it actually died out. The mungooze at length succeeded in catching the monster by the throat to the admiration of all present.

Bentley's Miscellany.

PETER B. FROST,

Merchant Tailor,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

MECOST frequently informs his friends, acquaintances, and the public generally, that he contains the "Inimitable Tailor," in all his branches, at the "Old Stand" in the Railroad Hotel or Main street, where he will be happy to answer their queries at the shortest notice as well as at the lowest price, for work of all kinds.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHES, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
constantly on hand.

CUTTING down of prices notice.

ALL Work done in his Shop warrants.

Aug. 15, 1847.

if 25

THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
IN BOSTON!

For the first and ONLY HOUSE which has
adhered to the Popular System of

LOW PRICES

For Gentlemen's Clothing,

is that which is known and universally celebrated.

CLOTHING EXHIBITION.

DR. UCHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE FILES!

FOR A Cure for Life Secured.

DR. UCHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF LIFE SECURED

FOR THE CURE OF LIFE SECURED